City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia [GSG (OCLC/LYRASIS)]

**Record Series #: 1121-111** 

Name: W. W. Law Pamphlet collection
Dates: 1845-2003, no date (bulk 1940-2003)

Extent/Size: 2,260 items [38 records cartons (38.0 cubic feet)]

Language: English

Name of Creator(s):

Westley Wallace Law (W. W. Law)

#### Biographical History:

W. W. Law (1923-2002) was a prominent Civil Rights leader, local historian, historic preservationist and community leader in Savannah, Georgia.

Westley Wallace Law was born on January 1, 1923 in Savannah, Georgia, the oldest of three children of Geneva Wallace and Westley Law. He was greatly influenced by his mother, Geneva W. Law, grandmother, Lillie Belle Wallace, mentor, Reverend Ralph Mark Gilbert, and scoutmaster, John S. Delaware. Both Reverend Gilbert and John Delaware were officials in the Savannah chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Law joined the NAACP Youth Council in high school and later served as its president. He attended Georgia State Industrial College (now Savannah State University) before being drafted into the U. S. Army during World War II. After he completed his military service, he finished his bachelor's degree in biology. Law was a long-time boy scoutmaster for Troop 49 which was made up of boys from First Bryan Baptist Church, of which he was a member and Sunday school teacher. He was a mail carrier for the United States Postal Service for over forty years.

From 1950-1976 Law served as President of the Savannah chapter of the NAACP. During the 1960s, he led weekly mass meetings at Bolton Street Baptist Church and St. Philip A.M.E. Church during which he urged "passive resistance to segregation" and nonviolent protests. He was involved in efforts to desegregate Grayson Municipal Stadium, department store lunch counters on Broughton Street, and the beaches at Tybee Island. He led an eighteen-month boycott of Broughton Street merchants. Law is largely credited for helping to keep Savannah's Civil Rights movement more peaceful than those in other southern cities. In 1961, he was fired from his postal job because of his Civil Rights activities, but reinstated after national NAACP leaders and President John F. Kennedy came to his defense.

After finishing his run as NAACP president, he focused his efforts on preserving Savannah African American History. He established the Savannah-Yamacraw Branch of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH), the King-Tisdell Cottage Museum, Beach Institute African American Cultural Center, the Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum, and the Negro Heritage Trail Tour. He also helped bring attention to and preserve Laurel Grove South Cemetery, the City's historically African American municipal cemetery.

Law received honorary doctorates from the Savannah College of Art & Design and Savannah State University. He was honored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation for his preservation efforts in the community. W. W. Law died on July 28, 2002 at his home in Savannah. He willed his home and belongings to

## Record Series 1121-111, W. W. Law Pamphlet collection

Remer K. Pendergraph who formed the W. W. Law Foundation to celebrate and continue the work of W. W. Law. The Foundation in turn donated his collections, documenting Savannah's civil rights movement, historic preservation, and African American history, to the City of Savannah for preservation and access to the public.

## For more information on W. W. Law see:

Elmore, Charles J. "W. W. Law (1923-2002)." New Georgia Encyclopedia. 12 February 2016. Web. 01 April 2020. (Available online at:

https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/w-w-law-1923-2002).

#### Scope & Content:

The W. W. Law Pamphlet collection (1845-2003, no date) includes 2,260 pamphlets, booklets, manuals, guides, reports, and brochures pertaining to a variety of topics including: African American history and culture; local publications; civil rights; government; religion; organizations; and more. There are over one hundred pamphlets that focus on Savannah topics including: history; architecture; organizations; directories; and business reports. Items of note include, "The Savannah Tribune: 'Building a Positive Image for Black Savannah,'" (circa 1970s), and "The Road to Justice: Three Major Statements on Civil Rights by President Lyndon B. Johnson," (circa 1960s) with an autograph card signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

# System of Arrangement & Ordering:

The items in the W. W. Law Pamphlet collection are catalogued in the following major categories to facilitate research and discovery:

- Education
- Government
- Historic Preservation
- Local
- Military
- Miscellaneous
- Museums
- Postal Service
- Religion
- Scouts
- Tourism

Most of the major categories have additional sub-categories to assist researchers in further identifying their subject matter.

The following inventories are available and are keyword searchable:

- Inventory by ID Number/Category
- Inventory by Title
- Inventory by Date
- Inventory by Author
- Inventory by Publisher

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#### **Conditions Governing Access:**

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#### Related Collections:

Record Series 1121-107, W. W. Law Book collection, City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

Record Series 1121-108, W. W. Law Periodical collection, City of Savannah Municipal Archives, Savannah, Georgia.

#### Access Points:

African Americans--Civil rights

African Americans--Education

African Americans--History

Boy Scouts of America.

Christian writings

Education--Integration

Federal government--United States

Georgia--History

Georgia--Politics and government

Historic preservation

Local government--United States

Municipal government publications--United States

Museums.

Race relations

Savannah (Ga.).

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## Record Series 1121-111, W. W. Law Pamphlet collection

Savannah (Ga.)--History

School desegregation

State governments--United States

State government publications--United States

Tourism

United Methodist Church (U.S.).

**United States--Armed Forces** 

United States Commission on Civil Rights

United States--Politics and government--20th century

United States Postal Service.

#### Sponsors/Funding:

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